

caecum extraordinarily long; stomach with a cardiac gland; liver complicated by additional furrows, without a free caudate lobe; no azygos lobe to lungs; vaginal culs-de-sac free.

The third sub-family, PHASCOLOMYINAE, contrasts with the others as follows:—Tail rudimentary; cheek-pouches present, but rudimentary; one incisor on each side above, but no additional premolars; all the teeth rootless; caecum, not peculiar in shape; stomach with a cardiac gland; liver complicated by secondary furrows, without a free caudate lobe; lung with an azygos lobe; vaginal culs-de-sac free.

The last sub-family, TARSIPEDINAE, is thus defined:—Tail long; tongue extensile; only one premolar; molars reduced; caecum absent.

Sub-Fam. 1. **Phalangerinae**.—The genus *Phalanger* embraces five species, sometimes called by the generic name of *Cuscus*. They



FIG. 69. —Vulpine Phalanger. *Tasciosurus vulpewua**, x 1/2.

are largish animals with short ears; only the end of the tail is naked. Of these animals only one species is found in Australia itself, the rest inhabiting the islands lying to the north. The Spotted Cascis, *Ph. maculatus*, is in spite of its vegetarian diet, and perhaps on account of its spots, spoken of as the "Tiger Cat." Mr. Aflalo remarks of it that though provided with a prehensile tail, it is little better as a climber than the tailless Koala.

Trichmurus, including the ** True Phalangers, includes largish species, which can be distinguished from the last genus by a chest-gland similar to that which occurs in *Myrmecobius* and some other Marsupials of the present group. There are but two species, which are purely Australian. The "Brush-tailed Opossum," *T. vulpewula* (perhaps better known as *Phalanger*), is a smaller animal, with a long, bushy tail, and a body covered in dark spots.